

REMARKS

This is in response to the Office Action mailed May 29, 2008. For at least the reasons stated below, Applicants submit that all pending claims are in condition for allowance.

Applicants amend independent claims 1 and 26 to recite the limitations previously cited in claims 2 and 5-7 into claim 1 and claims 27, 29, 31-32, 34 and 38 into claim 26. Claims 39-42 and 44 have been cancelled, without prejudice. Claims 3, 8, 9, 14, 33, 35 and 43 have been amended to update dependency. Independent claim 1 has been amended to satisfy the Examiner's requirement as to the U.S.C. 101 rejection. Independent claims 1 and 26 have been amended to further include "receive user input to define crawling parameters." These amendments do not add any new matter.

Claims 1-9, 11-25 and 40-43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as directed to non-statutory subject matter. The specification has been objected as to failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-13, 15-27, 29-44 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over U.S. Patent Publication No. (2002/0052928) to Stern et al., ("Stern") in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. (2007/0282818) to Lynn ("Lynn") in further view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art ("AAPA") and U.S. Patent Publication No. (2003/0084034) to Fannin ("Fannin"). Claims 4 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Stern, Lynn, AAPA, Fannin and U.S. Patent No. 6,424,966 to Meyerzon et al., ("Meyerzon").

Claims 1-9, 11-25 and 40-43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as directed to non-statutory subject matter. The Examiner states that "the claims lack the necessary physical articles or objects to constitute a machine or a manufacture within the

meaning of 35 U.S.C. 101. In response, independent claim 1 has been amended so that a website crawler and a script resolution component are executed on a processing device. The inclusion of a processing device (machine) further clarifies the claimed system as to falling within a statutory category. Claims 2, 5-7, and 40-43 have been cancelled and the rejections of these claims are in moot. Accordingly, Applicants request withdrawal of the present rejection.

The specification has been objected as to failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. Examiner states that “in Claim 39, computer readable medium does not have any antecedent basis in the specification.” Applicants respectfully disagree with this objection. Paragraph [0012], of Applicants’ specification clearly states “in accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a computer readable medium storing the instructions and/or statements for use in the execution in a computer of the method for resolving Universal Resource Locators (URLs) is provided.” The specification fully provides antecedent basis for a computer readable medium. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the present objection.

Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-13, 15-27, 29-44 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over U.S. Patent Publication No. (2002/0052928) to Stern et al., (“Stern”) in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. (2007/0282818) to Lynn (“Lynn”) in further view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (“AAPA”) and U.S. Patent Publication No. (2003/0084034) to Fannin (“Fannin”). In the response to the Applicants arguments, the Examiner has asserted that “dynamically create one or more script URLs” is equivalent to “a web page/web browser that is created by the script code,” according to the background of applicant’s specification (Previous Office Action, page 4, 2nd full paragraph). First,

the background of the Applicant's specification would not lead one to believe that "a web page/web browser that is created by the script code," is the same as "dynamically create one or more script URLs." Second, a web page/web browser is not a URL, rather a URL is a link to a web page/web browser and thus, the Examiner is scientifically wrong.

Third, the Examiner cited the line, "it is now common to use script code to construct web page links, i.e., to create URLs dynamically." The cited line only states that script code can be used to create URLs dynamically but does not necessarily mean that all web pages/web browsers contain script code to create URLs dynamically. If the Examiner wants to use Applicant Admitted Prior Art to only teach "dynamically create one or more script URLs", a reason or motivation must be used in combination with the primary reference, for a proper rejection.

Stern fails to teach or suggest a web crawler operative to "locate and select script code that possesses one or more specific portions which are used by web browsers to dynamically create one or more script URLs," was addressed by the Examiner with "selecting script code that possesses one or more script URLs (...)," and "portion which are used to dynamically create one or more script URLs (...)," where the Examiner refers to a "URL that is made out of script code used to create the non-static web page" (Previous Office Action, page 6). The claim element deals with the dynamic creation of one or more script URLs and not a non-static web page. As described in paragraph [0025] of Stern, non-static refers to non-static text or elements that are contained on a web page. Paragraphs [0055] and [0115], pointed out by the Examiner only discuss extracting links from script code. The Stern reference does not teach or suggest finding

and selecting a portion of script code used by web browsers to dynamically create one or more script URLs.

Examiner contends that Stern discloses to “examine said one or more specific portions of the script code selected during the crawling which are used by the web browsers to dynamically create one or more script URLs.” At best, Stern discusses extracting links from the script code of a web page (Stern, [0115]), deciding which links are to be followed by a Crawler 11 (Paragraphs [0144]-[0211]) and time-out mechanisms for sites that consume a large amount of time “without producing any significant results” ([0223]-[0225]). Instead of finding portions of script code during a crawling process, Stern extracts links from script code to enable the links to be crawled by a crawling process. In the presently claimed invention, script code is examined while crawling, whereas in Stern, script code is a prerequisite of crawling. Therefore, these two methods are clearly different from each other.

With regards to claim 7 and 34, the Examiner contends that paragraph [0079] of Stern discloses “wherein the crawling controller controls the website crawler to crawl multiple web pages in parallel.” In fact, it states that the Crawler 11 visits pages starting from a root home page and follows recursively the links it finds belonging to the current domain. Recursion is illustrated by figure 2 of Stern. The recursive steps as described by paragraph [0079] of Stern show that recursion is a serial process, where web pages are crawled one at a time by one crawler. Additionally, paragraph [0077] discusses that the system starts a number of Crawlers 11 in order to crawl in different domains in parallel. This is as opposed to a website crawler to crawl multiple web pages in parallel.

Stern requires the use of multiple crawlers to crawl multiple web pages instead of only one crawler to perform the same operation.

Furthermore, Stern, Lynn, AAPA and Fannin, considered alone or in combination with the prior art of record do not teach to “receive user input to define crawling parameters.” Crawling parameters relate to the extent or depth of crawling and the time intervals to crawl a website, as described in paragraph [0044] of Applicants’ specification. Meyerzon mentions crawling restriction rules. However, these restriction rules are defined by a gatherer project (software) as explained in Column 5, lines 5-15. It is shown that a user is only able to configure the acceptance of notifications of the gatherer project (Column 11, line 57-column 12, line 9) but nothing relating to that of crawling parameters.

Applicants have conducted a thorough review of Stern, Lynn, AAPA and Fannin and respectfully assert that Stern, Lynn, AAPA and Fannin, considered alone or in combination with the prior art of record, do not teach or suggest at least “a website crawler, executed on a processing device, operative to: crawl a website comprising one or more webpages and locate and select script code that possesses one or more specific portions which are used by web browsers to dynamically create one or more script URLs,” “a script URL resolution component, executed on a processing device, operative to load said one or more webpages, examine said one or more specific portions of the script code selected during the crawling which are used by web browsers to dynamically create one or more script URLs,” “control the website crawler to crawl multiple web pages in parallel,” and “receive user input to define crawling parameters.” Independent claim 26 is directed to a method for resolving Universal Resource Locators, which comprise

substantially similar elements to those comprising independent claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of independent claims 1 and 26 and allowance of the same.

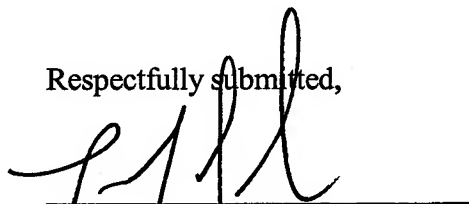
The dependent claims of the present application contain additional features that further substantially distinguish the invention of the present application over Denny and Kirk and the prior art of record. Given the Applicants' position on the patentability of the independent claims, however, it is not deemed necessary at this point to delineate such distinctions.

For at least all of the above reasons, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw all rejections, and allowance of all the pending claims is respectfully solicited. To expedite prosecution of this application to allowance, the Examiner is invited to call the Applicants' undersigned representative to discuss any issues relating to this application.

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Respectfully submitted,



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